

Supporting Online Material for

FMRI Group Analysis Combining Effect Estimates and Their Variances

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This PDF file includes:

Figures S1 and S2

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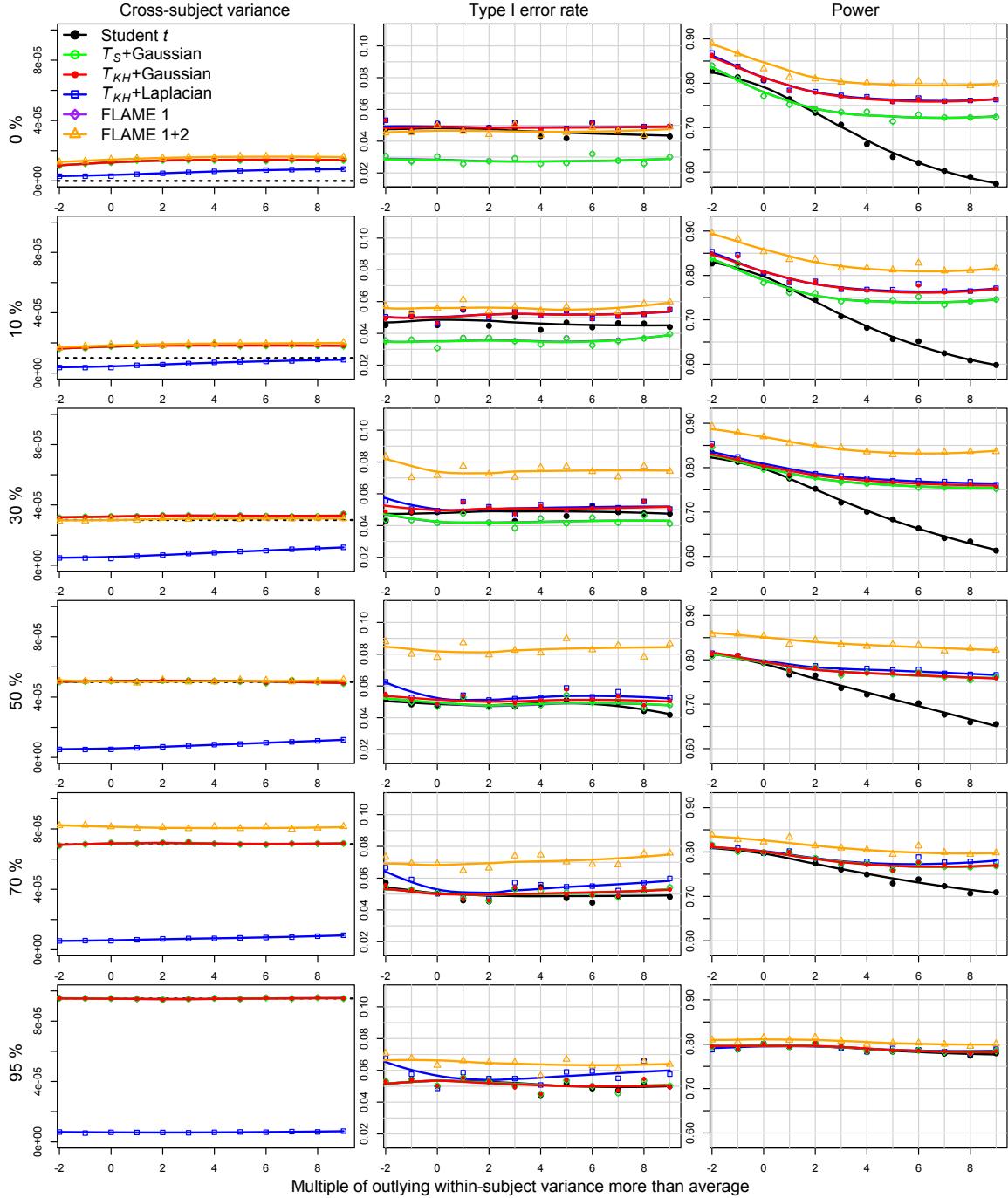


Fig. S1. Simulation results with six testing statistics (color coded as shown in the legend of upper right plot) and $n = 20$ subjects two of which had outlying within-subject variance $\bar{\sigma}_o^2$. The 6×3 matrix of plots are arranged as follows. The three columns are estimated cross-subject variance, type I error controllability, and power respectively, and each row corresponds to the proportion of cross-subject variance relative to the total variance, $\frac{\tau^2}{\tau^2 + \bar{\sigma}^2}$. The x -axis is $\frac{\bar{\sigma}_o^2 - \bar{\sigma}^2}{\bar{\sigma}^2}$, the multiple of outlying within-subject variance more than the average. The dotted black line in the third column shows the nominal cross-subject variance, τ^2 . The curves were fitted through loess smoothing with the second order of local polynomials.

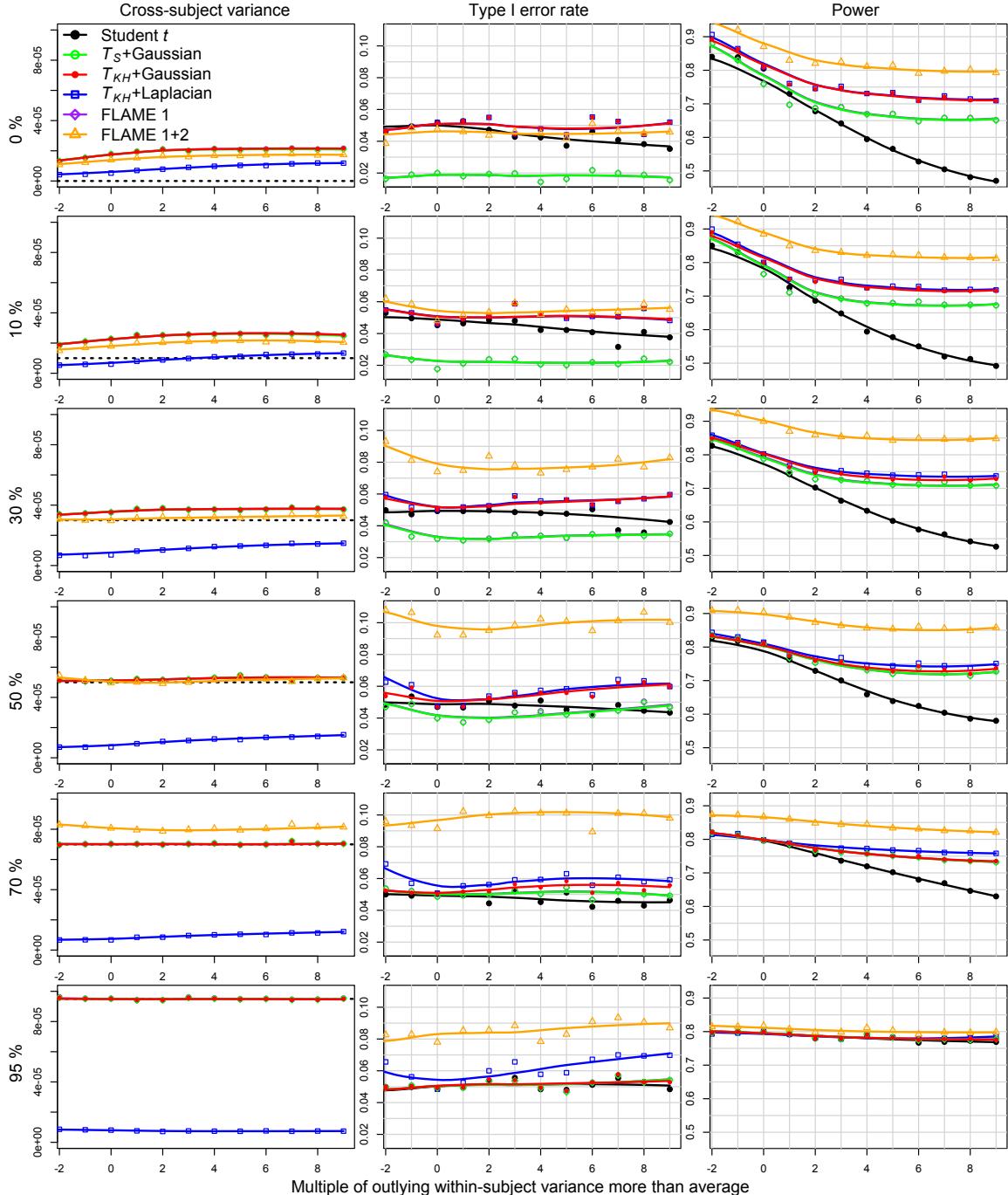


Fig. S2. Simulation results with six testing statistics (color coded as shown in the legend of upper right plot) and $n = 10$ subjects two of which had outlying within-subject variance $\bar{\sigma}_o^2$. The 6×3 matrix of plots are arranged as follows. The three columns are estimated cross-subject variance, type I error controllability, and power respectively, and each row corresponds to the proportion of cross-subject variance relative to the total variance, $\frac{\tau^2}{\tau^2 + \bar{\sigma}^2}$. The x -axis is $\frac{\bar{\sigma}_o^2 - \bar{\sigma}^2}{\bar{\sigma}^2}$, the multiple of outlying within-subject variance more than the average. The dotted black line in the third column shows the nominal cross-subject variance, τ^2 . The curves were fitted through loess smoothing with the second order of local polynomials.